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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/017,809	11/30/2001	Steven M. Belz	82715RLO	9159

7590 11/24/2003  
Thomas H. Close  
Patent Legal Staff  
Eastman Kodak Company  
343 State Street  
Rochester, NY 14650-2201

EXAMINER

YODER III, CHRISS S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 11/24/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/017,809

Applicant(s)

BELZ ET AL.

Examiner

Chriss S. Yoder, III

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Viktors (Japanese publication # 2000-232599) in view of Safai (US Patent # 6,167,469) and in further view of Sato (Patent application # US 2001/0024236).
3. In regard to claim 1, note Viktors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking station connected to the internet in order to transfer information using the camera. Viktors discloses the use of lens and image sensor (page 3, paragraph 0013, line 3). Viktors also discloses a docking interface, allowing the connection of the camera to the docking station (page 2, paragraph 0012, lines 1-3). The docking station contains a connector for receiving the docking interface (page 1, paragraph 0005, lines 3-5). It also uses a power supply and network connection (page 1, paragraph 0004, lines 3-4). Therefore, it can be seen that the Viktors reference lacks a memory for storing images of a first and second size, a viewable display, a processor that receives data from the network and sends any data to the display, and the transfer of captured images of the first size and the receipt of images of the second size. Safai discloses the use of a memory that can store a first and second image size (column 3, lines 5-6, column 19, lines 33-47), and the transfer of different size images between the camera

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and service provider (column 15, lines 37-41; and column 19, lines 33-47). Safai teaches that the reduced size is preferred in order to allow the user to preview multiple images at one time i.e. thumbnails. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to transfer and store the images in both large and small format in order to allow the user to preview multiple images. Sato discloses the use of a display in order to view the captured / received data and a processor to receive data from the network and cause it to be displayed. Sato teaches to use a display in order to select and view images in paragraph 0010, lines 15-16. This display can be seen in the Sato reference in paragraph 0010, lines 12-13. As for the processor, Sato also teaches that it is needed to process and execute the functions of the camera. This processor can be seen in paragraph 0034, lines 10-12. The processor also provides communications through the docking unit and displays the information on the display, which can be seen in paragraph 0043, lines 4-6. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Viktors device to include a memory that can store a first and second size images, viewable display, a processor that receives data from the network and sends the data to the display, and the transfer of different size images between the camera and service provider in order to process and view the captured / received data on the display, and to display multiple images on the display.

4. In regard to claim 2, as being rejected based on Viktors and Sato as applied above, the primary reference of Viktors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking station. Therefore, it can be seen that the Viktors reference lacks selected input from a channel that is stored and displayed. Sato discloses a device that receives

content from the network, stores the data (figure 9: S214-S218; and paragraph 0075), and display the information to the screen, this can be seen in paragraph 0043, lines 4-6.

Sato teaches that this is preferred to store and display the information in order to make the information user selectable. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Viktors device to store and display the received content to the screen in order to make the information user selectable.

5. In regard to claim 3, as being rejected based on Viktors and Sato as applied above, the primary reference of Viktors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking station using the internet as a channel to transfer data (page 1, paragraph 004, line1), automatically connecting to the internet when the camera is placed in the docking unit (page 4, paragraph 0024, lines 1-2). Viktors discloses the use of a predetermined service provider (page 3, paragraph 0017, lines 4-5). Therefore, it can be seen that the Viktors reference lacks the transfer of a plurality of images from the service provider to camera memory. The Sato device receives a plurality of images from the service provider (paragraph 0074, lines 6-8) and stores them in memory (paragraph 0075, lines 1-3). Sato teaches that it is preferred to receive content from the service provider in order for information to be easily obtained by the user (paragraph 0008, lines 4-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Viktors device to incorporate the input of information from the service provider in order for information to be easily obtainable by the user.

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6. In regard to claim 11, note Safai discloses the use of a photo processor (figure 2: 208) that reduces the size of the image before displaying them on the display (column 3, lines 5-6; and column 10, lines 33-36).

7. Claims 5-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Viktors (Japanese publication # 2000-232599) in view of Sato (Patent application # US 2001/0024236).

8. In regard to claim 5, the primary reference of Viktors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking station connected to the internet in order to transfer information using the camera. Viktors discloses the use of lens and image sensor (page 3, paragraph 0013, line 3), a docking interface, allowing the connection of the camera to the docking station (page 2, paragraph 0012, lines 1-3), the docking station contains a connector for providing an electrical connection with the docking interface (page 1, paragraph 0005, lines 3-5), and a network connection (page 1, paragraph 0004, lines 3-4). Therefore, it can be seen that the Viktors reference lacks a plurality of digital cameras with docking stations and viewable displays, a processor that receives data from the network and sends any data to the display, and a service provider that includes a memory for storage and a plurality of accounts that is able to service a plurality of cameras over the internet. The use of multiple cameras along with their docking station is implied in order to allow multiple users access to the server to obtain and store data (see also Sato, Figure 2). Sato discloses the use of a display in order to view the captured/received data and a processor that sends the data to the display. Sato teaches to use a display in order to select and view images (paragraph 0010, lines 15-

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16). The display can be seen in the Sato reference in paragraph 0010, lines 12-13. As for the processor, Sato also teaches that it is needed to process and execute the functions of the camera. The processor can be seen in paragraph 0034, lines 10-12. The processor also provides communications through the docking unit and displays any information on the display, which can be seen in paragraph 0043, lines 4-6. As for the service provider, Sato also teaches the use of a server to store user account information in order to send the correct information that is selected (paragraph 0010, lines 3-5) and the account information to be associated with each digital camera to allow multiple users (paragraph 0068; by identifying unique cameras would imply there is information stored for a plurality of user accounts). Sato also teaches the use of several stations that accept communication from any number of cameras (paragraph 0039, lines 3-8). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Viktors device to include a viewable display and a processor that receives data from the network and sends the data to the display in order to process and view the captured / received data on the display, and to allow multiple connections of cameras to the server in order to broaden the user base and communication area.

9. In regard to claim 6, the primary reference of Viktors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking station using the internet to communicate to the server. Therefore, it can be seen that the Viktors reference lacks the ability to display images that are received from the server. Sato discloses the receipt of images from the service provider and the use of a display to view the received content (paragraph 0043, lines 2-6). Sato teaches that this is preferred in order to give the user more control over the content that

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is received. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Viktors device to have the service provider send selected content to the camera and have the camera display the content in order to provide the user with more control over the content that is selected.

10. In regard to claim 7, the primary reference of Victors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer data between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that Victors lacks sports team information as the content category. Sato discloses the download of character content in paragraph 0075, lines 7-9. It would have been obvious to modify this character content to be sports team information based on design choice.

11. In regard to claim 9, the primary reference of Victors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer data between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that Victors lacks stock information as the content category. Sato discloses the download of character content in paragraph 0075, lines 7-9. It would have been obvious to modify this character content to be stock information based on design choice.

12. In regard to claim 10, the primary reference of Victors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer data between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that Vitctors lacks sports team information, news, or financial information as the content category. Sato discloses the download of character content in paragraph 0075, lines 7-9. It would have been



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obvious to modify this character content to be sports team information, news, or financial information based on design choice.

13. In regard to claim 12, which is a method claim, corresponding to the apparatus claim 5. Therefore, claim 12 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 5 above.

14. In regard to claim 13, the primary reference of Victors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer data between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that Victors lacks sports team information as the content category. Sato discloses the download of character content in paragraph 0075, lines 7-9. It would have been obvious to modify this character content to be sports team information based on design choice.

15. In regard to claim 14, the primary reference of Victors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer data between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that Victors lacks financial information as the content category. Sato discloses the download of character content in paragraph 0075, lines 7-9. It would have been obvious to modify this character content to be financial information based on design choice.

16. In regard to claim 15, the primary reference of Victors discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer data between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that Victors lacks sports themed content categories. Sato discloses the download of character content in paragraph

0075, lines 7-9. It would have been obvious to modify this character content to be sports themed based on design choice.

17. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Viktors (Japanese publication # 2000-232599) in view of Safai (US Patent # 6,167,469) and further view of Sato (Patent application # US 2001/0024236) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of "Design Rule for Camera File System".

18. In regard to claim 4, note the combined teaching as applied to claim 1 above discloses the use of a digital camera and docking unit that connects to the internet to transfer files between the camera and a server. Therefore, it can be seen that the combined teaching lacks the storage of JPEG files in different directories. The "Design Rule for Camera File System" discloses the use of JPEG compression (page 14, 3.3.6 (B)) and multiple directories (page 21, 4.1.1). The "Design Rule for Camera File System" teaches the use of storage of JPEG files in different directories as a standard for all digital cameras. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include JPEG compression and use multiple directories for storage of data.

### Conclusion

19. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US005825408A : Note the use of a digital camera with a docking station that connects to a network in order to transmit data over the telephone line.

US006288800B1: Note the use of an apparatus that output an image to a display and also outputs the image to a communication line.


US20010024232A1: Note the use of a camera that captures images and transmit them over the internet.

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chriss S. Yoder, III whose telephone number is (703) 305-0344. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber, can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-HELP.

CSY  
November 17, 2003

  
VU LE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER